THE LATEST NEWS

From Washington.

Slavery. In this veto we have fresh proof of all the Republicans have alleged in regard to the de

Sermination of the Democratic party not to allow

the formation of Free States where they can possi-

the Republicans repeatedly, in the last Presidential

campaign, that if Mr. Buchanan was elected, Kan-

was would be made a Slave State if the Administra-

tian could make it so. The assertion was always repelled as a slander on the fairness and im-

partiality of Mr. Buchanan, who, it was de-

clared, could never be guilty of such an

butrage. We all know how completely the Republican prediction was verified.

chanan and the Administration sought, by the

amost outrageous measures, to establish Slavery in

Kansas in the face of a popular majority of 10,000

ngainst it. He stood by the Lecompton Constitu-

tion to the last, and stands by it now. Meantime

Slavery exists in Kansas, and is only kept in order

there by the determined hostility of the Free-State

men, and their unyielding purpose to grind its head

wherever it can be reached. In Nebraska, though

so far North as to make Slavery utterly unprofita-

ble, and thence to render the effort to exclude it

comparatively easy, the same determined purpose is

manifested by the Administration and its friends. It

even seems as if the Democratic party were anima-

ted by an undying spite against Freedom. Other-

wise, why should they persist in trying to force

Slavery upon communities situated in high latitudes

like Nebraska, where they know the sentiment of

the people is against it, and where they cannot

hope to secure its permanent establishment? It is only

on this hypothesis that we can account for this abor-

Live veto of Governor Black and Mr. Buchapan, That

veto cannot keep Slavery in Nebraska for any

sength of time, and it is merely to insult and incease

the people of the Territory. Its only tendency is

to aggravate and embitter the controversy on that

phase of the Slavery question opened by the repeal

of the Missouri Compromise, and further inflamed

by the proceedings of the Administration on the

Lecempton Constitution. It is another evidence

that the Democratic party does not seek peace or

Carmony, but for some purpose is determined to ag-

gravate our polititical disorders to the utmost. The

Administration backs the Slave Power not only in

those of its aggressions which promise favorable

results, but yields to its malignant dictates where

apparently it only seeks to humiliate those who

MERIT APPRECIATED.

This world is not always ungrateful, or, at least,

the Abolitionists in it are not. This reflection is

drawn from us by the proceedings of an Abelitionist Convention held at Auburn, N. Y., last week,

In which those distinguished Garrisonians, Parket

Fillsbury, M. R. Robirmon, Susan B. Anthony, and

Elizabeth Cady Stanton, took part. Among their

official declarations of opinion were the following:

Whereas, By recent decisions of the Postmaster-Ger

Northern newspapers have in several instances been exclude from the mids and Post Offices of the Slave Suites, on the charge of publishing and circuiting Abolition sentiments dan gerous to the security of Slavery and the general safety; There

all imaginary encouragement to the slavas for robel syrant masters, in the spirit of our own Revolution assuring them, at the same time (though in that a me compelled to differ with this manally most vernal), that the North is filled with men like Gennal Capt. Jahn Brown, anxiously and impatiently come to their rescue."

It must be highly gratifying to the editor of The

Herald to find his labors thus kindly appreciated

by the Abelitionists of the Garrison school. If he

continues his present course of incendiary publica-

Sions, he may look for similar acknowledgment-

from every Abolition Convention that assembles in

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC HALL ASSOCIATION-

MEETING AT THE EVERETY HOUSE .-- A meeting was

held at the Everett House last evening, to hear the re-

ports of Committees appointed at a previous meeting, with regard to the building of a new hall for the " Na-

tional Democracy" of this city. Beside Fernando

Wood and a number of those more immediately identified with the movement politically, a considerable attendance of persons better known in finance and Wall

street than in politics, was present—such as C. K. Garrison, Dudley Bean, John F. Dykers, E. H. Lud-

low, John T. Agnew, &c.
The Committee on By-Laws and Charter reported
Articles of Association as a Joint Stock Company under

the general law authorizing the formation of such

Lodice for the erection of public buildings. The capital

to be raised is fixed at \$100,000, with a provision for its

Increase to \$300,000, shares to be \$25. A Finance Committee of one for each Ward in the city, twenty-

two was ordered to be appointed by the Chairman

S. P. Russell, the names to be reported at a future meeting. Mesars. A. Birdeall, Dudley Bean, J. S.

Libby, C. Swackhammer, and R. W. Martin were appointed a committee to report temporary trastees:

The present organization is adopted with a viety to

Immediate action: A special charter is to be solicited

from the Legislature, a committee of which Judge

Dean is chairman, being appointed for this purpose

A large roll of members was increased by the signa-tures of those present who had already signed.

A POLITE REQUEST-A SOUTHERN CHARACTERIS-

Tic .- The Mounta Cercs, edited, printed and published

by T. A. Woods, at Houma, Parish of Terrebonne,

good land), in the State of Louisiana, comes to us of

the date of January 7, 1860, endorsed, "N. Y. Tais-

your land will

profanity.

UNE. Won't you exchange, G-d d-n you !" Certainly, sir, with much pleasure, and without any of

latter end of your request. And we hope you and

change. Of one thing we can assure you, it will never

be sent to you with a blackguard's endorsement of

-Lamer of Savannah has made a formal demand

for his yacht Wanderer, and instructed his agent to

ship a crew and send her to Matanzas, where he hopes

to dispose of her. The claimants are willing to give

her up upon his executing a bond to the amount of her

value, combitioned for the payment of all sums that

-The Weskington States is happy to announce the

convalenceme of Chief-Justice Taney, and the confi-

dent expectation that he will resume his seat in Court

very shortly. His attack was a severe catarrh of

pneumonic form, and over which a well preserved

NEW-HAMPSHIRE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

-At the recent annual meeting of this Society, the

Frontiers—Win. F. Extea of Dover.
Secretary—Amon Young of Dover.
Secretary—Amon Young of Dover.
Treasmon—Broderick Smith of Manchester.
Beard of Directors—Dans Woodman of New-Hampton; Joseph B. Walker of Concord; Alfred Holt of Durham; John Rieden of Descriptwich, and Jensa S. Walker of Claremont.

FRUIT-GROWERS SOCIETS OF WESTERN NEW-

Rochester last week, the following officers were elected

Your At the meeting of the above Society, held at

for the present year:

President—Col E. Hodge of Buffalo.

Pice-Presidents—J. J. Thomas, Union Springs; Wo. R.
Smith, Synamus; W. R. Copport, Buffalo.

Treasure—W. P. Townsend, Lockport.

Sectropag—C. P. Blasci, Brobester.

constitution, under the skillful treatment of his m

way be legally recovered against her.

eal adviser, he has triumphed.

following officers were elected:

be much benefitted by the ex-

elved. That we congratulate the friends of the enslaved

oppose its universal sway.

bly prevent it, even though the settlers may ever s strongly desire to prohibit Slavery. It was said by

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribans.
WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 16, 1860. THE SENATE PRINTER.

The President has made extraordinary exertions by persussion and menace, to elect Mr. Bowman, printer, to the Serate. When the son of extra Billy Smith, who is editor of The Alexandria Sentinel entered as a candidate, Mr. Buchanan threatened the removal of his kinsman in the Postoffice department, unless he withdrew. Mr. Toombs, who opposed Mr. Bowman, has yielded to the President's importunity.

Mr. Brown of Mise., intends carrying the war in'o Africa, and after a speech to-morrow, will move a Committee of investigation, from which rich developments may be expected, if it covers Mr. Buchanan's term of office. Every Republican will aid that inquiry.

Mr. Wendell transferred his whole printing establishments to the fereman and journeymen in his office, a few days ago, and, they now announce, if Mr. Bowman is elected the work will be done by them. This mode was contrived as a compromise between these hostile interests, just as Senator Nicholson was elected in the XXXIVth Congress, when repudiating any connection with Mr. Forney, though the latter received \$40,000 for his share, according to Mr. Nichelson's admissions.

THE MEXICAN TREATY.

Mr. Slidell advised the President recently to invite several Eastern Republican Secutors to a private conference upon the Mexican Treaty with a view to presenting conside ations which might infinence their votes. It is now admitted if it fails Juarez must yield.

MR. REYNOLDS GONE HOME. Mr. Reynolds has gone home unpaired, but will

return when needed. THE CHARLESTON NOMINATION.

Messrs. Douglas and Pryor have lost the combination proposed for Charleston, with the design of conciliating the Southern support. All such experiments are doomed. The South demands the sacrifice of Mr. Douglas, and will get it. DISUNION.

Mr. Clirgman announced to the Senate to-day that the election of a Republican President would be an overt act, justifying the South in a dieso-

Mr. Underwood (Ga.) went nearly as far in the House, and pledged the Northern Democracy to the lave code in the Territories.

Mr. Morris (III.) subsequently repudiated this assumption, saying no Western Democrat could stand on such ground. He also demonstrated that Mr. Buchapan had abandoned his original position on the Territorial question to promote his nomination at Charleston.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

In the course of the debate, Mr. Larrabee (Wis.) declared if the choice was between a Republican and a South American for the Speakership, he would vote for the latter.

The Democratic side of the House admit having abandoned all hope of making a successful combination, and new await the development of events. They themselves cannot elect, and factiously refuse

Mr. Hutchins, of Ohio, has the floor for to-morrow, and will make another effort for the plurality, backed by the determination of our friends to insist upon a vote if possible. There is every disposition to test endurance by long sitting, if the usual attempts to squander time be adopted.

THE EFFECT OF DISUNION SENTIMENTS. Numerous letters from Ohio and other Western States represent that the disminon sentiments of the Southern leaders here have damaged the Democracy seriously, and increased the Republican strength largely. Their affiliation with the Know-Nothings on the Speakership has also been injurious. It is

from these causes. THE FRENCH MISSION.

The Senate had an Executive session of two hours on Mr. Faulkner's nomination. When called up, Mr. Wilson produced the extract from his speech, in which he recommended resistance to the inauguration of a Republican President if elected. Mr. Wilson urged that the nomination should lie over until inquiry could be made into these sentiments, saying he could not vote for any man who

Mr. Doolittle regarded them as treasonable, and would have the Senate treat them with stern con-

Mr. Mason said they reflected the opinion in Vir nia, and he believed throughout the South.

Mr. Wigfall made his debut in a fierce speech, promising that Texas would unite with the South n the extremest measures. He justified Mr. Faulkper's declarations in every sense.

Messrs, Clay and Toombs followed in the same temper. Finally the division stood 30 for confirms tion to 21 against. Three Republicans are absent uppaired.

To the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 16, 1860.
The following is a synopeis of Mr. Bigler's bill rela-

live to invasions:

The first section provides that whenever any State or Territory is invaded, or in imminent danger of invasion from external or internal focs, it shall be lawful for the President to call out the militia of the State or

for the President to call out the militis of the State or States nearest to the point of danger, and also to employ the land or naval forces of the United States. Section two provides that any person actually engaged or participating is carrying on a hostile military expedition from one State or Territory against another, shall be adjudged guilty of treason and suffer death. Section three provides that any person having knowledge of such treason, and who shall neglect to disclose the same at the earliest moment, shall be adjudged guilty of misprison of treason, and shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned not over seven years.

t exceeding the seven years.

Section fourth gives power to the President to seize Section fourth gives power to the President to seize details any vessels fitted out by one State against

Section fourth gives power to the rose state against and detain any vessels fitted out by one State against another for hostile purposes.

Section 5. Any material, arms, valuables, &c., found in-such vessels, shall be forfeited, one-half to the Government, the other half to the informer.

Section 6. Any person furnishing, or providing means or money for such hostile expeditions shall be deemed guilty of felony, fined not over \$3,000, and impresented not over ten years.

deemed guilty of felony, fined not over \$3,000, and imprisoned not over ten years.

Section 7. Any person enlisting himself, or procuring others to enlist, shall be deemed gullty of felony, fined \$3,000, and imprisoned ten years.

Section 8. Any person fitting out, or procuring to be fitted out, any ship or vessel for such heatile expedition shall be fined \$10,000, and imprisoned ten years.

Section 9. Any person accepting or exercising a companion of such heatile service, shall be fined \$3,000, and imprisoned ten years. nd imprisoned ten years.

Rection 10. Nothing in the bill is to be construed as

operating upon any piracy, as now defined by existing

Various private conferences have taken place Various private conferences have taken place since Friday, among geatlemen representing different parties, with a view of agreeing upon a basis for the election of a Speaker, but, as heretofore, without a favorable result. Several Members await an opportunity to effer propositions of a practical character for hity to effer propositions of a practical character for hit in the proposition of a practical character for hit in the latter of the proposition of a practical character for hit in the latter of the latter of

call of the roll, no one shall have a majority, a quorum being present, then from those having the highest rumbers, the candidates not exceeding three, the House will proceed to may a second vote, and, if neither has a majority, then from the two highest on the list the House will make a choice of a Speaker. And, also, that if upon the third vote the said two persons stall receive an equal number, the House will continue to vote for one or other of the same two persons, until one of them shall receive a majority, and that, pending the election and until a choice be made, there shall be no debate. The most that is claimed for this proposit on is, that it is according to the Constitutional mode of electing a President by the House, in the event of a failure by the people to do so, and the mode by which the Senate chooses a Vice-President in the same contingency.

tir gency.

The Serate, in Executive Session, has confirmed the nomination of Mr. Fsulkner as Minister to France. No action was taken on the vote by which Mr. Grund was rejected as Consul to Havre. They considered

the case to be without rewedy.

The Her. John Cochrane, though slowly recovering, is still confined by paintal illness.

## XXXVITH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE .... WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1860.

Various petitions were presented.

Mr. DOUGLAS (Dem., Ill.) offered a resolution tha the Judicisty Committee be instructed to report a bill for the protection of all the States and Territories against invasion by the inhabitants of any other State or Territory. Also, for the suppression and punishment of conspiracies and comminations in any State or Territory with the intent to invade, assail, or moles

ment of conspiracies and comminations in any State or Territory with the intent to invade, assail, or moles the Government, inbabitants, property, or institutions of any other State or Territory.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) presented a petition in favor of cheap letter-pestage. He also offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, to inquire whether the present rates of ocean postage are not exhorbitant, and as to the expediency of reducit g them.

Mr. POWELL (Dem., Ky.) offered a resolution not horizing the President and Directors of the Portland Canal Company to construct a canal between the present terminus of said canal and a certain point on the Ohio River. Referred.

Mr. BALE (Rep., N. H.) presented a petition in favor of the Homestead bill.

Mr. GREEN (Dem., Mo.) presented the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis, praying for the establishment of a Branch Mint in St. Louis.

Mr. YULEE officed a resolution instructing the Committee on Post-Office to inquire into the practicability of providing a system for the transmission of money and valuables that will furnish greater security; and further to inquire how far Post-Office money-orders can be safely grafted on our postal system.

Adopted.

Mr. SEBASTIAN introduced a bill for the relief of Adopted.
Mr. SEBASTIAN introduced a bill for the relief of

Missions. Referred.

Mr. BIGLER introduced a bill for the suppression of invasion of one State or Territory by or from another, or the fitting out of military expeditions or enterprises against another, and for the punishment of such offenses. Referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. CLINGMAN discussed Mr. Pugh's resolutions, referring to the remark of General Care in 1856, in reply to an inquiry about his health. He (Case) said, "I am very well, but depressed in spirits, Sir. I med to think the Union could never be dissolved, but now I have painful apprehensions to the contrary. They say Kansas creates this excitement, but a hundred Kansas bills could never have produced it. These people mean to liberate your slaves. You may not think they are fanatics, but the misfortune is, they are ignorant facatics. You will gain nothing think they are fanatics, but the mistortune is, they are ignorant fanatics. You will gain nothing by making concessions. You carnot help us, but will destrey yourselves. But if you are firmeyou may protect yourselves." Mr. Chagman then went on to show that the abolition feeling had so spread that it controlled nearly all the secular and religious of the North. He said the old Whis naty had that it controlled nearly all the secular and religious press of the North. He said the old Whig party had been demoralized, especially by such men as the Senator from New-York (Seward). Now there was a party at the North whose only principle was hostility to the South. This party passed bils to clude United States laws. They hire nen to run off the slaves of the South by the underground rail-road, and send members to the other part of the Capitol to make speeches hostile to the South. The American people would decide, if the question was fairly put, that Omnipotence had made a difference between the nego and white man, and we must take the fact as it is. He c aimed it as settled, that the nego is inferior to the white man, and is benefited by slavery. There were two ways to remedy the present trouble. One is to make the North see wrong, or else There were two ways to remedy the present trouble. One is to make the North see wrong, or else for the South to be independent. Two things had made the South Disminoniats. One was the small vote Mr. Fillmore had received, and the other the manner in which the raid of John Brown was received at the North. The South had no more fear of a rising of her negroes than she had of a rising of horses. He declared that the election of a Black Republican President would furnish sufficient cause for a dissolution of the Union. He thought that would be a sufficient overt set. It could hardly be expected that the South would wait until she was completely in the power of her enemies. A Black Republican President could draw away all the arms from the Stave States, and take such other measures as would leave the South open to a hundred John Brown invasions. If the South submitted to the election of a Black Republican President, she would be in the same condition as an army who surrenders at discretion, entitled only on the Speakership has also been injurious. It is as an army who surrenders at discretion, entitled only expected that six Democrats will lose their seats to such terms as the victor might choose to grant. He referred to the value of the Union as exercising a po erful effect in stimulating the Liberals of Europe contend against monarchical and aristocratic institution contend against monarchical and aristocratic institutions. In the course of his remarks he said that Sombern men would not seces from the Capital; this was the last place of all they would ever give up. If the Union was to be dissolved in blood he hoped the first fruits would be reaped here. He concluded by expressing confidence in the good future of the Union. The further consideration of the subject was then postpored until te-morrow.

Executive Session. Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Monday, Jan. 16, 1860.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washingtons, Monday, Jan. 16, 1860.

A point of order was raised on Friday by Mr. LFAKE as to the admissability of Mr. Pennington's phrality recolution, and this morning it was passed over informally.

Mr. UNDERWOOD indulged the hope that by this debate the people of the South had been aroused to their brave position in the Union, and have become fully acquainted with the ends and aims of the emenics of the Republic. It would be neither truthful, profitable nor just to speak of Republicans otherwise than as the Abolition party, which he regarded as utterly animindful of their constitutional obligations. He gave a brief history of the Slavery agitation, resking not as a Southern man, but as a citzen of the United States, for the Constitution which defends not only the preservation of Southern rights, but those of the Union. He maintained that it was the duty of every citizen to aid in the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law; and those engaged in Underground Rail Road operations were land pirates, and as foul a crew as was ever on board a ship. This Republican or Abolition party had faithfully followed the advice of Mr. Seward, who proclaimed the higher law against the lives and interest of the South. In the course of his remarks, he said he wanted a united South, for the South to demand nothing to which they were not entitled; while divided they were a proy to factions. This was not the time to form a new party, when the Republicans endanger the Union. No man at the South is willing to dissolve the Constitution violated. Let the cry be "Justice and the Constitution violated. Let the cry be "Justice and the Constitution." Let there be a union of true men—the true men of the South with the true men of the North—for the preservation of that instrument. The Democratic party is the only hope of the country.

South with the true men of the North—for the preservation of that instrument. The Democratic party is the only hope of the country.

Mr. HILL (S. Am., Ga.), in explanation, said there were many gentlemen in political life, who, though now cooperating with the Republicane, do not cordially sympathine with them. A Union party was proposed, based on attachment to the Government, and the outcoment of all laws. Would it be a national misfortune to make such a division of the Republican party?

Mr. UNDERWOOD (Ad. Dem., Ga.) wished to know what evidence he had that any portion of the

Mr. UNDERWOOD (Ad. Dem., Ga.) wished to know what evidence he had that any portion of the Republicans would join the new party.

Mr. HILL replied that a portion of the gentlemen who were elected on the People's ticket, had shown their nationality by voting for Mr. Gilmer. He hoped this class of men would unite with the Union party, and separate themselves from the Republicans.

Mr. UNDERWOOD responded to this by saying that they showed they were sectional men by voting first for Mr. Grow, and then for Mr. Sherman, many times. He would tell his colleague that at no time or place, or under any circumstances, would be trust the rights of his constituents in the hands of Thaddens Stevers; notiber would be go into political association.

with him.

Mr. HILL wished to know whether his colleague would spurn affiliation with John Cochrane on the Saffalo historin?

Mr. UNDERWOOD replied that Mr. Cochrane,

who was absent, could speak for himself.

Mr. HILL -- If he would help you to a Damo ratio Mr. f'NDERWOOD replied he would not break down the Constitutional party at the North to make a

Mr. HILL, in further explanation, said the new par-

Mr. UNDERWOOD contended that the South were 28 patrictic as the Pennsylvania members. Why not, then, were the latter as good as the former? He valo, ized the Democratic party, and commented upon the conduct of the Southern Opposition regarding their votes fir Steaker. No reason had been given why these twenty-three gentlemen did not vote for the Democratic nomines.

Democratic nominee.

Mr LARRABEE (Ad. Dem., Wis.), who, with others, perficipated in the incidental debate, asked Mr. Hill whether the latter entertained proscriptive principles against foreign-born citizens, or on account of certain religious opinions?

Mr. HILL replied that he had not changed a senti-

ment since since 1844. He had ever thought that, iu-telligence being equal, he would always vote for a rative in preference to a man born on foreign soil.

pplanee.] Mr. LARRABEE—Then I and the gentleman are as

ide as the poles apart.
Mr. HILL.—Because our constituents are.
Mr. LARRABEE replied that though he represented the largest naturalized conditionery of any man in the House, he would vote for a South American in preference to a Republican.

rence to a Republican.

Mr. UNDERWOOD wished to know how many Southern Oppositionists would vote for a North-West-ern, or Southern Democret?

Mr. STOKES (S. Am., Tenn.) replied that he had

Mr. STOKES (S. Am., Tenn.) replied that he had alra ady and in he contingency between a Republican and a Democrat, he would vote for a sound conservative Democrat. He would not vote for a nominee who is in favor of Judge Douglas, with his Squatter Sovereignty principles, for the Presidency.

Mr. HATTON (S. Am., Tenn.) wanted to know if Mr. Underwood's North-Western Democratic friends were willing to vote for the protection of Slavery in the Territories in the form of a statute?

Mr. UNDERWOOD did not doubt they were, for the research that the Persident said so, and the Northern

the reason that the President said so, and the Northern Democracy have rever failed to give the people of the South all the rights they are entitled to under the Con-

South all the rights they are entitled to under the Constitution. [Aprilanse]

Mr. HATTON wanted further to know whether they would emport a man who believes that the people in a territorial capacity have the right to legislate on the subject of Savery, which he regarded as fallacy.

Mr. UNDERWOOD replied that the country would see that the tendency of such questions was to divide and distract the Democratic party, which only could hard back the wave of fanaticism. He wanted the South to see that the Southern oppositionists were throwing firebrands into the Democratic party. In conclusion, he said he would stanfor fall by what Georgia should indicate. He occupied the floor nearly four hours.

Mr. MORRIS (Ad. Dem., Ill.), replying to a portion Mr. MCRRIS (Ad. Della, III) of Mr. Underwood's remarks, brought the Preside up to his record on the Territorial Shavery question, up to his record on the Territorial Shavery question, which he armi, ned him the other day. He repeated that the President has abandoned his original position, and made a bid for the Southern vote in the Charleston Convention. Adjourned.

The Lawrence Calamity.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—FOURTH DAY.
LAWRENCE, Monday, Jan. 16, 1860.
The inquest before Coroner Lamb was recumed this morning at 9 o'clock.

Newell W. Dean, employed in carding room, second story, described the falling of the floor above him; the part coming down was almost the whole ceiling at the outh end, and though, at the time, it was clear across the southern end, I did not at that instant perceive that the floor on which I stood, or the walis, were injured; the rext instant I saw that everything was coming from above, and hurried out of the northern door, and through the counting-room; between the time of first hearing a noise and the time that I was safely out of the door might have been thirty seconds; probably twenty people escaped at the same door, from the door; do not remember any moving of machinery in second story for a year and a half; do not chinery in second story for a year and a halt; do not remember any necessity for adjusting or altering the gearing; feel certain that the machines were in the rusual operation at the moment I beard othe first crash; in the foorth story, machinery had been moved that day, but none in the third story, and none in my (second) story; did not know of any suspicion of weakness of pillars or walls; never knew of an accident to any pillar in my room; have noticed that the floor between the two renges of nillars was alightly the floor between the two ranges of pillars was slightly scaled in the middle, but not more than I have noticed in other mills; there was less jarring theare than in any other mills; the fly frames in the second story were heavier than those commonly used; I have thought that if the mills should catch fire the building regulation fulls are not sell or second of the great space comwould soon fall, on account of the great space occu-pied by windows: when I first glanced at the coiling at the south end, it seemed to be crushed down in the

at the south end, it seemed to be crushed down in the center, making two oblique lines from the center upward to each side wall; the fall was not merely between the two ranges of pillars, but included and covered them onward to each wall; I could see into the inverted pyremid formed by the falling ceiling, and see the machinery which had been on the floor above. Mr. Benjumin Coolidge was here recalled to identify and describe the original plan of the mill, and the plans, as aftered, for the building. He testified as follows: The floor was clear and level through; the top of the floor was level; if a competent engineer should examfloor was level; if a competent engineer should exam-ine with levels, he could ascertain if the foundations were untouched; I think that it will be found that the were untouched; I think that it will be found that the lower floor on both sides of the south end are uninjured, and stand as built; if so, then, when cleared, an examination by lovels will establish the fact whether the foundation had settled or not; an inch might be sllowed for shrinkage by time and the fire; I have examined the foundations, and have seen nothing to indicate the settling of the foundations; the lumes of the basement are standing uninjured; persons have been up under the first floor and along the basement; I think the cause of the accident was the breaking of a pillar near the southerly end.

Thomas S. Winn, recalled —In moving the four machines on the day of the accident, we did it by insert-

Thomas S. Winn, recalled —In moving the four ma-chines on the day of the accident, we did it by insert-ing iron bars in all the holes in the floor and hitching the tackling; a hole for a bar nearest the southern end was 70 feet from it, and a few feet from the western well; the mill, from its size and weight, I should not think as staple as some mills I have worked in; the first year I worked there the chinney swayed and there were cracks along the south and west walls; the southern wall was sourced by strong bars, and after that I had no fears; it always seemed to me that the pillars and wells were not strong enough for the weight of I had no fears; it always seemed to me that the pittars and walls were not strong enough for the weight of machinery; the beaus were no larger than some I have seen of seven and eight feet loss in length; I have seen one hollow pittar since the accident, which was an inch thick one side, and but a sixteenth of an inch on the other; all the weight of the iron was there, but all on one side; the pualfs here shown looks to me as if the flange on the top had broken and let the hollow column down so that the seed of the pintle was in the column; there was a head of the pindle was in the column; there was a greater weight on a square foot on the first, second, and southerly ends of the third floor than I have use greater weight on a square foot on the arst, second, and coutherly ends of the third floor than I have usefully seen in mills; there were on and toward the scuttern half of the third floor some 84 heavy frames, weighing some soven-and-a half tune stack; my feelings of insecurity were never such as to cause me to think of a change; I do not know whather there was a larger amount of anow on the roof or not; the jarring or the walls in working was less than usual on account of the locus being as placed as to heat lengthwise, rather than crosewise; at the time of the full I was eighty feet, or so, from the south end was occupied in the center and the west division by forty card frames, we going 1,000 or 1,200 pounds each; the next twenty or thirty feet by eight fly-frames weighing 3,000 to 3,500 pounds each, a total of botween thirty and forty tuns. I was beyond the fly-frames, near the west wall; four of the fly-frames were behind me; the floor wenddown behind me first, and I sprang forward to the wall, whether the other portions of the floor wend aver since Mr. L. W.

We are informed that a few days since Mr. L. W. Winchester, Agent in this city of Harndon's Express, visited the office of The Journal of Commerce, and requested the proprietor to announce to the public that the Harnden Company would gratuitously convey to Lawrence, Mass., contributions for the relief of the sufferers by the late diesster, and that the request was refused, on the ground that the political sentiments of the people of Massachusetts were so bad that The Journal of Commerce would do nothing for them under any circumstances.

- Such is the story as it is told to us by respectable witnesser. We are convinced, however, that there is some mistake about it, and that it is incorrect. We cannot believe that the proprietor of The Journal of Commerce over said such a thing.

RELIEF FOR THE SGEPERERS. The following telegram was received yesterday by

Hon. England Wood, Mayord Now-York Chy—

Hon. England Wood, Mayord Now-York Chy—

Sir: As one of the taxable inhabitants of this great

Empire State, I have felt a pecuniary interest in the of
the City Government in receiving and transmitting

sny donations for the reflet of our antiorers by the re
chi calculy. Dan't L. Survicas, jr., Mayor,

The two wings of the Legis. Are of Kansas still remain at their respective points—the majority at Lawrence, and the minority at Leavenv. orth. An attempt to reconcile the difference on the que, donof temporary capital will be made to-morrow, by the introduction of a resolution into both bedies, favoring an adjournment

a resolution into both bedies, favoring an adjournment to Leavenworth, as a compromise.

Lawrence correspondence easy that quite 1 strife occurred in the organization of the two House. by the Senatorial aspirants, Lane and Winchell, enter, ug the field for their respective friends, in which Lane, come to have be en worsted.

The principal Republican candidates for the Senat orship are General Pomeroy, General Lane, James 1. Winchell, M. J. Parrott, H. J. Adams, J. C. Vaughn, and A. Danfore. Pomeroy and Winchell, however, seem to have the naide track. Lane is using every exertion to obtain the position; but it is said his intrigues in the party and his betrayals of his friends are daily working him/great harm, and lessening his chances of an election.

The New-Mexican Mail.

INDEFENDENCE, Mo., Monday, Jan. 16, 1866.

The New-Mexican mail, with Santa Fé dates to the 12th inst., arrived here yesterday (Sunday).

This mail came by the Rattom Mountain Road, to avoid the Indians, who are encapped on the Bear River, some twenty-five miles off the old road.

Mr. Bent, at Bent's Fort, informed the mail party that the Kiowa Indians had been there to obtain powder and Isad, but were refused, and that they threatened to destroy the fort.

der and lead, but were refused, and that they threatened to destroy the fort.

Persons who have been to Bear River state that
there are some 4,000 lodges of Kiowas and Camanches
encamped on that stream. No Indians were seen on
the route except some Cheyonnes, who are friendly.

The weather was pleasant most of the way.

The Commanding officer at Santa Fé refuses to send
execute with the molls but for a short distance only.

Licut. Bell, at the Pawnee Fork, sends an escort
with each ortgoing mail as far as Fort Union.
Business was very dull with the traders on the

Business was very dull with the traders on the plains, in consequence of the hostility of the Indians.

Robbing the Mail.

Robbing the Mail.

Warsaw, Mo., Monday, Jan. 16, 1860.

John Aymerson, a very respectable citizen of this place, was arrested yesterday evening, charged with purloining letters from the mail-bags. Aymerson was Deputy Postmaster, and it seems he has been stealing for some time. Several packages were found under a desk in the Court-House, where he had deposited them to open. It is clearly demonstrated that he would take letters from the mail while distributing them in the effice, open the same, take the contents, then place new envelopes on the letters, direct them, and send them on their route. Aymerson was a County School Commissioner, and also Deputy Circuit and County Clerk, and has enjoyed the confidence of the entire community. The prisoner started for Jefferson City to-day, in custody of W. D. Gilman, Special Mail Agent, who brought about the arrest.

The Missouri Legislature.

The Missouri Legislature adjourned sine die this morning. Governor Stewart immediately issued a proclematic calling an extra session on the 27th of February to take action upon the railroad bills and other unfinished business.

Alahama Democratic State Con-Mostgoment, Monday, Jan. 14, 1860.
The Democratic Convention to-Jay nominated John
F. Morgan and David Hubbard as electors at large, and adjourned size die.

The Lottery Case of Swan & Co. Savanam, Ga., Monday, Jan. 16 1869.

The lottery case of Swan & Co. has been decided by
the Supreme Court, sustaining the points of Swan's
counsel, and reversing the decision of the lower Court

The Marine Disasters at Key West. The Courier's Key West letter reports that the marine disasters for the past year have involved the ose of \$1,000,

From Nebraska.

The Omaka Nebraskian of the 19th states that the bill abolishing Slavery in Nebraskia Territory, which had passed both houses of the Legislature, had been vetoed by Gov. Black.

Counterfeiter Delivered up.

BUFFALO, Monday, Jan. 16, 1860.

Joseph Bocarde, previously reported as under arrest at Paris, C. W., for passing at St. Louis counterfeit bills on the Philadelphia Bank of Philadelphia, has bad his trial at Brantford, before Justice Mathews, and been ordered to be delivered up to the United States authorities, under the Amburton Treaty.

Fire in Cincinnati. The candie factory of J. H. Rogers & Co., with its contents, was entirely destroyed by fire last night; loss \$25,000 to \$30,000; insurance not ascertained.

Obituary.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 16.
The Rev. John McDermott, formerly a Catholic priest
t Mechanicsville, New-York, died yesterday. This is

## NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE .... ALBANY, Jan. 16, 1860. SENATE....ALBANT, Jan. 16, 1869.

A large number of potitions were presented.

The following bills were reported favorably from Committees: To comfor additional power on Courts of Special Sessions; to compol the attendance of witnesses before Committees of Common Councils, and to punish false swearing by such witnesses; to make election days public holidays.

Several bills made progress in Committee of the

The Quarantine Commissioners transmitted their annul report. It is a lengthy document. The Com-missioners express a hope that, notwithstanding the apparent public sentiment of New-Jersey, in opposi-tion, they will yet obtain Sandy Hook for the purposes of Quarantine Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY. When the House assembled, at 7 p. m., the attend-

Mr. MANTERSON gave notice of a bill granting leave to the Manhattan Gas Company to extend their mains through all streets and avenues in New-York. By Mr. FULLER-To prohibit the issue of free passes on railroads to any person in the employ of the

By Mr. MILLIKEN-To regulate the interest on can and forbearance of money. The Annual Report of the State Agricultural Society was received.

The bill in relation to cutting ice in the Hudson

River was passed.

Mr. JAQUES introduced a bill for the more effectual collection of the wages of labor, which provides that in Justices' Courts in cities, suits for wages of labor shall have preference on the calendar, and limits the coers to a small atm, and allows the issue of a short summons. It also requires an immediate hearing of such cases, that the time of laborers, servants, and

others may not be wasted.

Mr. MILLIKEN introduced a bill for a railroad in
West Farms, Westchester, East Choster, New-Rochelle, Yonkers and Morrisania, in Westchester

By Mr. FINCH-To extend the jurisdiction of Jusourts to \$50 suits, and provides for the proceed-

Mr. COOPER introduced a bill providing that the Common Councils of cities shall not permit the con-struction of raincade in the arrests without the consent of a majority in interest of owners of property— such interest to be founded upon the assessed value By Mr. SLANGERLAND-To protect property in

By Mr. SIANGERLAND—To protect property in trace, and the earnings of married woman.

By Mr. RIDER—To construct Canistee County.

By Mr. GIBBS—To authorize the Supreme Court to order the sale of real estate belonging to religious societies, except to societies for the support of the Gospel, on the application of two-thirds of the pew-holders of full age, who have been pew-holders for one year prior to the date of application.

By Mr. ARCULARIUS—For the regulation and government of the Control Park. It provides that the Common Council may issue a further amount of Control Park Improvement Fund stock, the annual interested of which shall not exceed \$150,000.

LEGISLATIVE DEADHEADS.

perfectly stapid, or so chamefully mercenary, as to be

perfectly stap'd, or so ebamefully mercenary, as to be tampered with for oue moment by any bribes, even in the chape of 'compriments'y tickets." What was my astonishment yesterday, while coming down on the Central Italianad, to bre specify bear the talianance pass word, "Albany," so frequently reiterated, and see, too, what a wonderful power it had in quisting the vigilant conductor!

When I got late the train from Canandaigua I happened to take a seat with a large portly gentieman, astired from top to toe in the most shining broadcists, but his bands and feature generally indicated that he belonged to the benest, hard working class. I ampected that he might be going fowr to "Albany" as one of our rulers, and thought I would just touch him it little to see how he feit on the "deadhead practice." [ said, "do you want to know how to get through to Albany free?" "Yes," said he. "When the conductor, omes along just say "Albany" to him, and try the "eff, et. I have seen it work wonders beday." The gentleman said nothing, and I took cension to express my astonishment and indignation that any man could be found to seel himself so cheap, or to causifice to such a corporation—wielded mainly, too, for political purpose whe interests of his heavily taxed constituents.

In a very five minutes the conductor came along, and

cal purpose — the interests of his heavily-taxed constituents.

In a very five minutes the conductor came along, and this gentleman presented a "complimentary ticket," and afterward always repeated "Albany," with a graceful smile and and, and he passed free.

At R me an el derly gentleman got into the ears. Ho also passed by repeating "Albany."

I noticed that the conductor noted down something in his memorandura every time he heard the word "Albany." Does he keep a record of every member who passes free, so that the directors can know that men! Are there any upright med in the Legislature who will not receive a bribe in any shape from the monopolizing Railroad Company? Must we pay millions of deliars in taxes to enable a few poor members to get passes upon our railroads? Would it not be better policy to pay the fars of every member home and back every week, by a direct vote?

Is there not some member bold enough to move a committee of investigation, and bring up all the conductors of the railroads, to learn which of the members go to and from Albany free? Yours, &c., 8, 8.

Utica, Jan. 10, 1899.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Jan. 15; 1830.

No developments have yet been made before the Committee appointed to investigate the Harper's Yerry foray, with which the public are not already familiar through the trials. In compiling these facts, the design is to present a connected history of the affair, so that it may be made available in the Presidential election.

Since all other expedients have failed, it is now

uggested that a Speaker should be chosen by bal lot instead of vira roce. This was the uniform usage from the foundation of the Government down to 1833. During the memorable contest between Mr. Bell and Mr. Polk for the Speakership, the friends of Gen. Jackson feared that some of his followers might prefer Mr. Bell, who ran in opposition to the Administration, and the rise roce vote was substituted as a mode of coercion, with the expectation that the doubtful members would not openly dare to resist the wishes of the President. The precision that bers would not openly dare to resist the wishes of the President. The practice then inacgood reason why it should be continued. The belief is entertained that if the ballot should be adopted, its House could be organized in a few days. The the House could be organized in a few days. The fact is known that a considerable interest on the other side really desire this dead-lock relieved, who other side really deare this dead-lock releved, what have not the moral courage to confront the dictatorial demands made by self-constituted leaders. The pretext of constitutional objections urged by Mr. Miles and others against the plurality, could not be mooted upon a proposition which long experience sanctioned, and which conforms exactly to

the spirit of our institutions.

Intelligence here from the West represents that Intelligence here from the West represents that the Democracy have suffered seriously by the developments and the Disunion sentiments of the Southern managers since the meeting of Congress. In many places their organization has been boldly repudiated, and in others they have gone over in numbers to the Republicans. It is freely admitted here by Democrats that one half of the seventeen members from the West have probably lost their seats by voting for Know-Nothing candidates for the Speakership, who were put up without any regard to their wishes or embarrassments. Some of them have been careful enough to avoid this blungard to their wisnes of emparrassments. Some of them have been careful enough to avoid this blun-der, but still have suffered from contact with the fire-eaters, whose only policy is rule or ruin.

There is no mode of extrication from this dilemma

now but a manly recantation and withdrawal from all such political connection. No bond of sympa-thy or interest really unites the West with these domineering Disunionists. There are members from that section in the House who are only separated from the Republicans by a mere name they would rise to the assertion of their six separate them. They have the power in their bands to decide this contest for the Speakership, bands to decide this contest for the Speakership, and without any sacrifice of principle. It is clear that no Northern Democrat can command even the solid vote of his own party. Afr. McClernand bardly received a third of it, because he was known to be a friend of Judge Dougles. Mr. Vallandigham was cheaply complimented, only when he avowed himself substantially a Pro-Slavery propagandist. And Mr. Davis of Indiana, after being used, was abused most contemptuously. This is the manner in which Western candidates have been treated. The party has been compelled to choose, or rather to alternate. been compelled to choose, or rather to alternate, between a Nullifier and a Know-Nothing, ever since the voting began. Southern men only have polled the full Democratic strength, as the records will prove. Bocock, Millson, and Hamilton, with variations upon Boteler, Maynard, and other Americans, tell the whole story. Scott of California is a Virginian, and may be included in the same cate-

This is the entertainment with which the Western Democracy have been welcomed here. No worder that some of them should sicken of it, and demand that some of them should sicken of it, and their posi-other nourishment. They can retrieve their posiother nourishment. They can retrieve their posi-tion easily, by insisting upon an organization, either in voting directly for Mr. Sherman, or in refusing to vote at all, if any complication would result from the more direct course. When the Anti-Lecompton, members of the last Congress took their responsi-bility, and voted with us, we agreed to sustain them, and did return them to Congress without exacting any conditions. If Western and Northern Demo-crate will coursessends come forward now, and any conditions. If Western and Northern Demo-crats will courageously come forward now, and contribute their patriotic efforts to rabuke the Dis-unionists, and to arrest the condition of anarchy, which they have produced, that service might properly be recognized in the same way. Mr. Pugh of Alabama, in behalf of the faction which he represents, announced a few days ago that if his wish could prevail, he would "garpetuate discord" here. We desire to prevent it, and whoever con-erates to that end will be entitled to full recogni-tion. No bargain is proposed. In the face of day we preciain, that order must be restored, that the we proclaim, that order must be restored, that the public creditors must be paid, and that as prelimi-nary to both, the Mouse must be organized. Every public creditors must be past, and that the past, and that the mary to both, the Mouse must be organized. Every liberal constituency will appreciate the men was, at a time like this, will have the firmness to realize their whole duty, and spurning party dictation, to discharge it for the good of the country.

Appeals, in Virginia, has affirmed the judgment of the Circuit Court of Richmond, which decided that inspectors of flour, spirits, cotton and other articles of freight, have no right to retain samples, as perquisites of office. The decision was called out by a suit against a flour inspector, who, it appears, had, in the course of a few years, accumulated from drafts of flour taken rom barrels, a quantity valued at \$2,000, including

The practice of appropriating samples, by inspectors n this State, is extensive; and our merchants benefit by testing the law on the subject with Custom-House gaugers and ection and flour and spirit inspect-

WINTER GARDEN .- Mrs. Blabe's benege to-night at this house, when the Ostoroga, soon to be withdrawn, will be played.